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Bishop has kept himself informed on the extraordinary growth of the peace movement in the last two decades, as all public men who are up to date should do.

News from the Field.

The German-American National Alliance, which has just held its convention in New York City, voted to send a cablegram to Hon. Joseph H. Choate expressing cordial appreciation of the work of the American delegation at The Hague. It also voted to send to the Peace Bureau at Berne a declaration of its adherence to the international peace cause. The Alliance numbers 1,500,000 members.

Our friends in Texas are organizing a State Peace Congress, to be held in Waco, November 19 to 21, this April. The initiative in calling the Congress was taken by President S. P. Brooks of Baylor University, who attended the National Peace Congress in New York last April. The program for the Texas Congress is already well advanced. It includes addresses by N. M. Washer, president of the Business Men's Club of San Antonio; W. H. Atwell, United States District Attorney, of Dallas; Hon. George C. Burgess, M. C., of Gonzales; T. M. Campbell, Governor of Texas; George C. Rankin, editor of the *Texas Christian Advocate*, of Dallas; Clarence Ousley, editor of the *Fort Worth Record*; President D. F. Houston of the University of Texas, Austin; Judge M. M. Brooks of the Criminal Court of Appeals, Austin; C. A. Culbertson, United States Senator, and other prominent men. The Congress promises to be a great peace occasion for the South. We hope to be able to give the final program in our next issue.

At the Hillsboro (Ohio) centennial celebration, on the 17th of September, the address at the W. C. T. U. meeting in the First Presbyterian Church was given by William Christie Herron, president of the Cincinnati Peace Society. It was a fine discourse, full of information as to the cost and burden of armaments and as to the various lines of the peace movement. The address was published in full in the *Hillsboro Dispatch* of September 26.

The forty-first anniversary of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia was celebrated by the usual annual convention in the Peace Grove, Mystic, Conn., August 22 to 25. There were eight sessions in all. Among the speakers were Alfred H. Love, president of the Union; Prof. Daniel Batchellor of Philadelphia; James H. Earle of Newton, Mass.; Susan S. Fessenden of Boston; Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University; Principal Cowell of Cushing Academy, Massachusetts; Dr. W. E. Darby, secretary of the Peace Society, London; Dr. Joseph S. Walton, Principal of the George School, Pennsylvania; Hon. Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of Public Schools, Rhode Island, and others. Large crowds from the surrounding country, as usual, were present in the grove. A number of strong resolutions were adopted setting forth the principles and methods advocated by the Union. On Sunday, the 25th, morning and evening addresses were given in the city churches either by the pastors or the convention speakers. In the afternoon at the Peace Temple the subject discussed by Rev. H. I. Baker of Brooklyn and others was "Religion and Peace."

Dr. W. Evans Darby, secretary of the Peace Society, London, after attending the International Law Association Conference at Portland, Me., where he read an instructive paper on International Arbitration, addressed a number of meetings in different parts of the East. A letter from Dr. Agnes Kemp of Swarthmore, Pa., says that Dr. Darby's addresses there were "intensely interesting" and that he had made "a deep impression on the community." "All were impressed," she says, "with Dr. Darby's spirit, his culture and ability." Dr. Darby's absence from the Peace Congress at Munich was very noticeable. He had attended, if we remember rightly, all the fifteen previous peace Congresses, beginning with the first one at Paris in 1889. He was unable to return from Portland to Europe in time for the Munich Congress, and so remained for a number of meetings in this country, the fruits of which we are sure will be large and lasting.

Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, president of the Pittsburg Peace Society, on his recent return from Europe, where he had spent much time trying to see what could be done to induce the makers of toys to desist from the manufacture of warlike models, made, as reported in the press, the following statement:

"The manufacture of toys in Germany, particularly in Nuremberg, is purely a commercial proposition, and the manufacturers will make toys for which they find the best market, irrespective of other conditions. No help in the peace problem can be expected from that source now, as commercial benefits are considered by far the more important. Peace through the abolishment of warlike toys is an admirable theory, and one which can be worked out eventually, but only with the assistance of the Americans. What is now needed is that some American invent a peace toy, have it made in Germany and allow them to exploit it in this country. Only in this way can we get universal recognition of any peace toy."

Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a call for a meeting of the trustees of "The Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace," established by President Roosevelt with the Nobel Prize money received by him last December. The meeting will be held in Washington on November 8, and will consider the further development of the funds and the work of the organization.

The Friends' Mission in China is carrying on an active peace propaganda in their district of the Province of Sz-Chwan. Two booklets, entitled respectively "The Foolishness of Fighting" and "War Inconsistent with Christianity," are being circulated, in Chinese, all over the district. Special effort is being put forth by the Mission to counteract the wave of militarism that is spreading all over China, and which has already resulted in the introduction of some form of military instruction in many even of the mission schools and colleges. The appeal sent last year by the Friends' Mission to every missionary in China is being followed up by a committee of three leading Friend missionaries appointed especially to keep the subject before the missionaries and the natives alike.

The work of the Peace Committee of the North Carolina Friends' Yearly Meeting has been unusually successful the past year. The chairman of the committee, Prof. S. F. Blair, a very able and devoted worker, has given addresses in a large number of high schools, academies, colleges, churches and leading cities of the State. The committee took the initiative in organizing the North Carolina Peace Society, which was completed at Wilmington in May last, and of which Mr. Blair is the secretary. Since the State Society was organized a number of local societies have been formed, in Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Salisbury, Asheville and other places.

In his Fourth of July address at the Southern Summer School at Knoxville, ex-Senator Carmack said:

"With the rapid binding together of the nations in commercial and industrial bonds, and with the growth of those human sentiments that have all along been the soul of human progress, conflicts will cease between civilized powers. This is preëminently the industrial age. If we inquire into the cause of the vast transformation that is overtaking the civilization of the world, we shall find its first cause undoubtedly in the softening and uplifting power of the Christian religion, and its most powerful secondary cause in the progress of industrial science. . . . Industrialism is opposed to war. It has evils peculiar to itself, but the ways of war are not of them. Whatever men may say, war is the nursery of every vice and of every crime. It hushes the voice of mercy or steels the heart against its cry. It breeds despotism in government and a slavish spirit among the people. The passion for war and the passion for liberty cannot reign in the same breast."

In a mass meeting of students held at The Hague, July 27, Mr. George Fulk, who carried to the Hague Conference the Memorial from students of twenty-three American universities and colleges, gave an account of the organization and growth of the peace movement among college students in the United States. He urged that as far as possible the similar student-organizations in Europe should be federated with those in America, that some organ of intercommunication between them should be established. He expressed his belief that "the student bodies of the world, rightly united and properly guided, might become the greatest factor in the world in the promotion of international conciliation and the abolition of warfare." The future leaders of nations were now enrolled, he said, in the ranks of the students, and through these the newer ideals of the relations of nations must be carried to realization. There is a good deal in these statements, and no finer work can be done toward bringing about the federation and peace of the world than that which Mr. Fulk and his student fellow-laborers are performing.

The students' peace party in Budapest, Hungary, has grown rapidly and now numbers several thousand men. The members of the new party refuse to use arms or perform military service. On September 27, proclamations headed "Peace for the World," "Down with Militarism," were scattered broadcast over the city.

The place of holding the next International Peace Congress is now under discussion. Vienna, Liverpool and London have all been suggested. It will meet at Stockholm in 1909.

Proceedings of the Sixteenth International Peace Congress.

RECEPTIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Sixteenth International Peace Congress was held at Munich, Bavaria, from September 9 to 14. Next in importance to the Hague Conference, and existing in part to suggest work for that body or to promote its most enlightened efforts, this Congress brings together a remarkable assemblage of non-official but earnest and well-informed leaders in the movement for world unity and peace. From the point of view of animated and fruitful discussion this session was declared to be one of the most successful ever held. Nearly four hundred delegates representing organizations devoted to peace and arbitration attended it. Of these the larger proportion were naturally from the continent of Europe, notably from Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, the Scandinavian countries and Russia; but America had twenty-one delegates, and England about the same number, while Japan and China were each represented.

Among the leading workers who were present were Frederic Passy, now more than eighty-five years of age, and the Baroness von Suttner, who shared equally with him the homage enthusiastically offered by the younger generation to those who have distinguished themselves in the cause; Professor Stein and Dr. Gobat of Switzerland, the latter the secretary of the Interparliamentary Union; Senator La Fontaine of Belgium, now president of the Committee of the Berne Peace Bureau; Felix Moscheles, Joseph G. Alexander, Dr. G. B. Clark, Alderman Snape, J. F. Green, F. Fisher Unwin, Miss Peckover and Rev. Walter Walsh of the British delegation; M. Arnaud, Gaston Moch, Professor Richet, Professor Ruyssen and Dr. Dumas of France; Signor Moneta and Prince Cassano of Italy; and Alfred H. Fried of Vienna. The American delegation included Edwin Ginn, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood and Miss Trueblood, D. G. Crandon, Miss Anna B. Eckstein and J. L. Tryon of Boston, Rev. Bradley Gilman of Canton, Mass., Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, secretary of the New York Peace Society, Rev. Frederick Lynch, Hayne Davis, and Miss Alice Jones of New York, ex-President Scovel of Wooster College, Ohio, Joseph Shippen, Esq., of Seattle, Wash., and George Fulk of Cerro Gordo, Ill. Professor Fullerton of the University of Pennsylvania and Professor Mills of Vassar College happened to be spending the year in Munich and affiliated with the delegation.

A striking feature of the Congress, and one that in after results promises well for the cause, was the presence at the press table of a large group of mature and intelligent newspaper correspondents from different European cities. Far from being flippant or unsympathetic, as was the case with several of the young writers who attended our New York Congress, and made a burlesque of it, these men, with a coöperative spirit and grasp of the situation, wrote up the news of the convention in a way calculated to win for it the respect of their readers. Some of these men participated in the discussions with quite as much interest and had as much influence on the voting as the lawyers or the educators, who as a class